An Archaeological Watching Brief
at Bruntingthorpe Road,
Peatling Parva,
Leicestershire

(SP 593 893).

Dan Stone

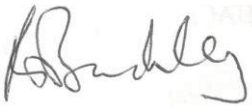
For: Planters (Leicester) Ltd

Checked by

Signed:  **Date**: **20/5/08**

Name: Nicholas J. Cooper

Approved by

Signed: .  ..**Date**: .**20/5/08**.

Name: ..**R.J. Buckley.**.....

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ULAS Report Number 2007-121

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leicestershire (SP 593 893)

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An Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks at Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leicestershire (SP 593 893)

1. Summary

An Archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS on behalf of Planters (Leicester) Ltd at Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leicestershire SP 593 893 in advance of groundworks for the construction of two fishing lakes, together with associated car parking and landscaping. Construction of the lakes involved the creation of terracing with central subsurface basins and surrounding embanking. Ten trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of each lake commencing on the 1st of August 2007. Attendance was provided on the 1st, 6th and 7th of August 2007. No significant archaeological finds or deposits were observed during groundwork. The result of this watching brief was therefore negative. The archive is to be deposited with Leicestershire County Council under accession number X.A90.2008

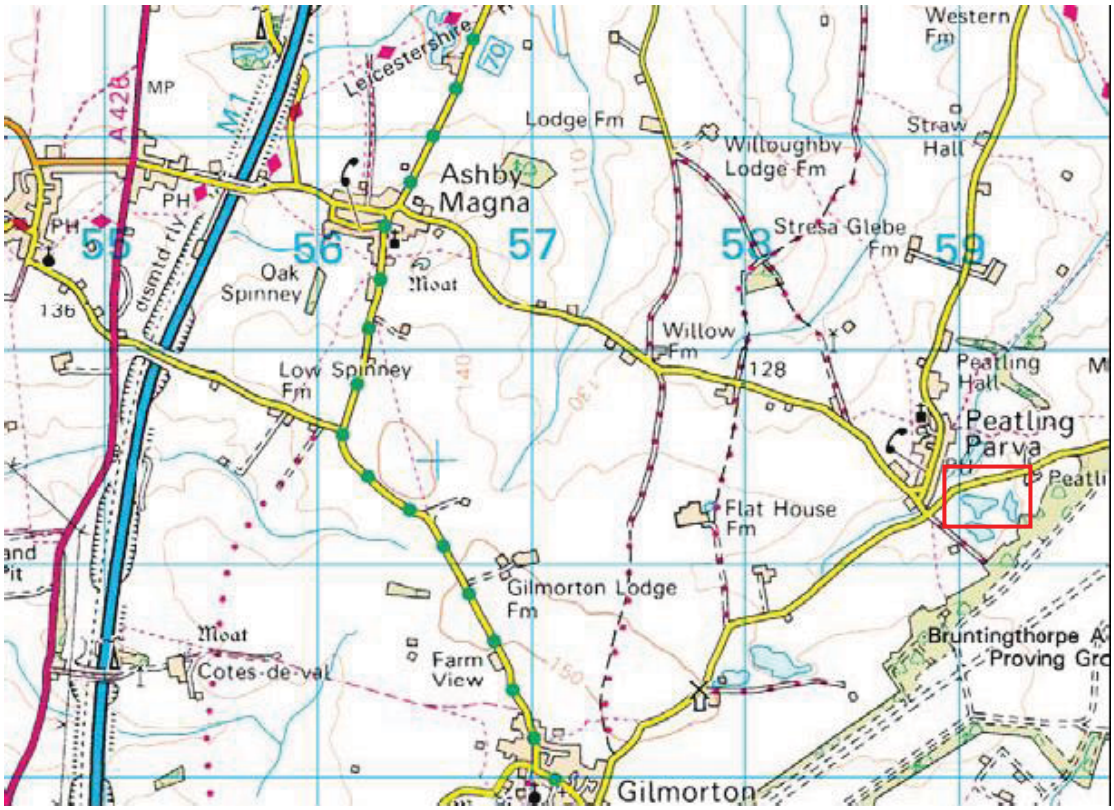

Figure 1: site location

2. Introduction

2.1 This report presents the results of a watching brief on behalf of Planters (Leicester) Ltd, undertaken during groundwork for the construction of two fishing lakes, together with associated car parking and landscaping at Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leicestershire SP 593 893 **.**

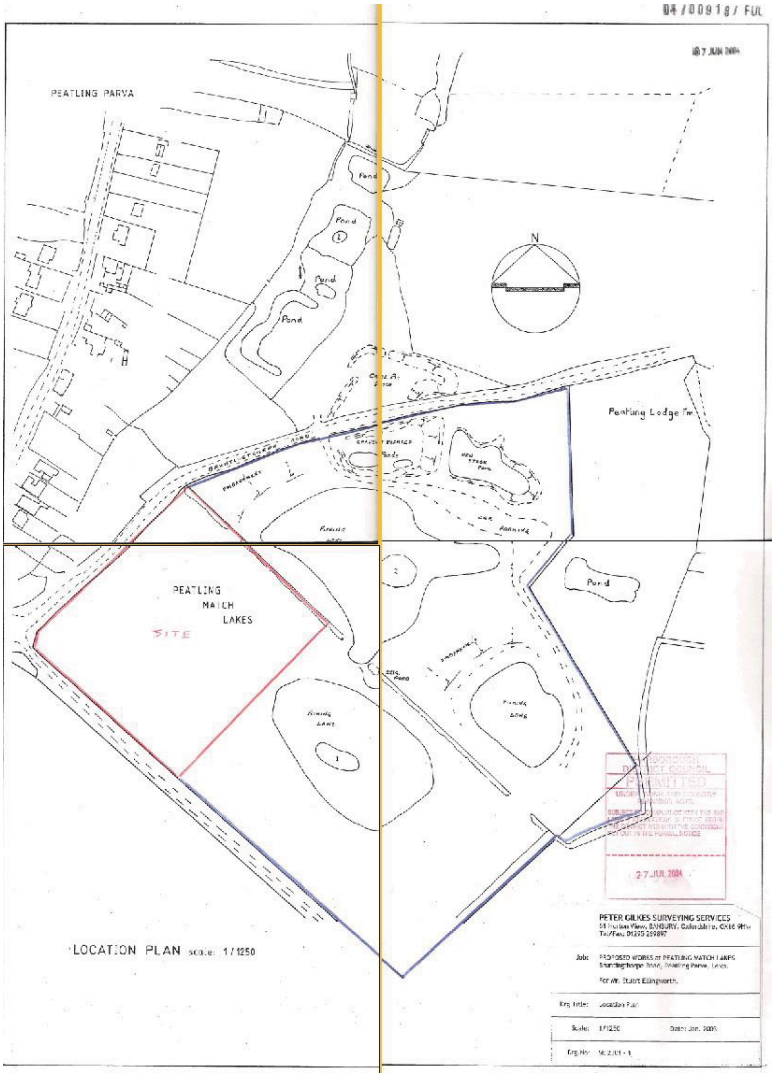

Figure 2: site plan (reproduced from plans supplied by Planters (Leicester) Ltd)

3. Site description, topography and geology

3.1 The site is within the north-west corner of the perimeter of the Peatling Parva Match Lakes which presently contains three established man-made fishing lakes, visible on the site location plan. Creation of two further lakes is proposed on the site, one in the south and the other to the north, both within the north-west corner area.

3.2 Since the natural gradient of the site descends from the south, it was necessary to construct a level surface perimeter for the footprint of each lake. This involved both above-ground retaining embankments on the side of the lake, raised above the original

gradient of the natural slope, and subsurface excavations to step back and reduce the slope on the opposing side. Following this the lake beds and retaining embankments were to be sealed with a layer of clay.

3.3 Following discussions with the client's representative it was understood that at an earlier date (a year or more previously) and prior to archaeological attendance on site, the topsoil and an indeterminate depth of subsoil had already been stripped by machine and transported off site for commercial resale.

3.4 It is further understood the site was then planted with trees suitable for commercial resale as Christmas trees.

3.5After their removal, the area was used for wholesale storage of spoil derived from past on-site activity. It was noted during the watching brief that this material remained as mounds over the site.

3.6 A gravelled access route approximately 4m wide ran down the east side of the site and along the south sides giving access to the two southern-most lakes within the wider area of the match lake complex.

3.7 Given the range of activities within the area, coupled with heavy plant tracking, mixing and compaction of imported spoil and irregular truncation of the surfaces, the site was already heavily disturbed.

4. Archaeological and Historical background

(taken from correspondence from Senior Planning Archaeologist , Leics. CC)

4.1 'The lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity probably reflects a lack of previous archaeological investigation rather than any certain knowledge of their absence. Although the area lies outside the medieval and post-medieval historic core of Peatling Parva, it is possible that buried archaeological remains dating from the earlier Anglo-Saxon, Roman and prehistoric periods may survive within the site.'

4.2 'To add to that, prehistoric remains within the broader landscape include probable Bronze Age Barrows to the west of the application site (HER Ref: MLE 1193 & 1198); a Roman coin hoard is also known from the vicinity (MLE 16620), and a Saxo-Norman watermill is recorded at Peatling in Domesday.'

5. Aims and method.

5.1**Aims**

1. To identify the presence/absence of any earlier building phases or archaeological deposits.
2. To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
3. To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
4. To produce an archive and report of any results.

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 Potential archaeology was to be identified through the archaeological supervision and observation of the stripping and removal of existing overburden and the performance of other groundworks by the client's contractors, and the observation and examination of the spoil removed for artefacts and where appropriate examination and recording of trench sections, groundwork and site setting.

5.3.2 All work and archaeological deposits encountered to be recorded in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, the standard policy and practise of ULAS and adhere to the University's Health and Safety policy.

6. Results

6.1 The author visited the site on the 1st, 6th and 7th of August 2007. Following discussion with the client's representative it was understood that surface topsoil had previously been removed off site for commercial resale. Horizontal ground levels on the perimeter featuring mature and treelined hedgelines, suggested a likely minimum of 0.5m of topsoil had been removed.

6.2 The method of lake construction involved the stepped reduction of the natural slope of the site which descends from the south. Level terraces were produced set back into the natural slope and then excavated to create deeper basins within the terrace. Subsurface excavations were to occur primarily within these basins within the footprint of each lake. The excavated spoil was combined with spoil from adjacent areas within the match lake complex to form the containment embankments laid on the falling side of the terrace to achieve the required depth of the lakes. These also provided a level raised plane to construct the desired causeways and embankments for vehicular and pedestrian perimeter access to the lakeside for fishing. Spoil accumulated on site from earlier unspecified activity was incorporated for the raising of ground levels for causeway embankments and general landscaping.

6.3 As subsurface groundwork were primarily within the basin of each lake terrace it was agreed with the client to carry out trial trenching across the footprint of each lake.

6.4 Machining was carried out using a tracked 360 degree excavator with a 2m toothless ditching bucket and spoil removed via a six-wheel articulated dumper truck similar to the JVC 722.

6.5 Descriptions of all the machined layers of the trenches were recorded and the spoil was observed for archaeological finds with archive digital photos taken and field notes recorded on watching brief and trench record sheets. The exposed surface of the site was traversed and visually inspected on the occasion of each visit and included the proposed interior of the footprint of each lake where subsurface excavation was intended. Where spoil mounds remained in the west edge of the site and at islands within the footprint of the south lake the surface was not observed. Upon archaeological attendance heaped mounds of spoil material sited within the footprint

of the southern and northern lakes were being mechanically relocated within the site with a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 2m ditching bucket and a 6-wheel articulated dumper truck similar to the JVC 722. Due to the activities which had occurred on site it was problematic to identify the original levels of the *in situ* truncated substratum below the removed topsoil

6.6 A total of 10 trenches were excavated within the footprints of the proposed area of subsurface excavation of the two lakes. The same sequence of soil horizons was observed in all of the trenches. No archaeological finds or deposits were located within the footprint of the excavated lake beds, other then occasional field drains. These were standard orange clay ceramic tubular pipes of uniform dimensions laid end to end running across site.

6.7 Southern Lake

6.7.1 The perimeter of the southern lake was stated as lying approximately 15m from the current gravelled access routes to the east and south on relatively even ground. It was presumed that beyond this area landscaping and elevation of levels would be above surface. Within the footprint of the proposed lake bed, seven strip trenches were excavated around the perimeter of the footprint of the lake and across the interior. All spoil was examined and digital photos taken.

6.7.1 Trench 1 e/w linear
Dimensions: 55m length x 2m width x 0.5mdepth
Located along the north side of the southern lake basin. At the east and west ends of each trench, pits 1.5m deep were excavated to confirm continuity and integrity of strata below the subsoil. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.7.2 Trench 2
Dimensions: 18m length x 2m width x 0.5m depth.
Located along the west side of the lake basin. At the southern end a pit was excavated 1.5m to confirm continuity and integrity of strata below the subsoil. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.7.3 Trench 3
Dimensions 65m length x 0.5m width.
Located 7m south and parallel with trench 1. Within the east end of the trench two *in situ* alignments of ceramic cylindrical pink clay field drains were observed crossing the width of the trench. This cut a light orange brown clay natural sitting over the boulder clay below seen in the test pits at the termini of trench 1 and 2. No archaeological deposits were observed

6.7.5 Trench 4
Dimensions: 65m length x 2m width.
Located along the east edge of the southern lake bed, trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 were perpendicular to this trench. At the southern end a 2.1 m deep test pit was excavated to confirm continuity and integrity of strata below the subsoil. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.7.6 Trench 5
Dimensions: 45m length, x 2m width.
Located 11m south and parallel to Trench 3.
24 m from the east end a test pit was excavated mid way along the trench to confirm continuity and integrity of strata below the subsoil. Within the east end of the trench a further two *in situ* alignments of clay cylindrical pink clay field drains were observed crossing the width of the trench. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.7.7 Trench 6
Dimensions: 27m length x 2m width.
Located 10 m south of Trench 5 the natural revealed in this trench was yellow brown clay. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.7.8 Trench 7
Dimensions: 63m length x 2m width.
Located 13 m south from the east end of Trench 6 and at the southern terminus of Trench 4. This trench formed the southern edge of the lake basin. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.8 Northern Lake

6.8.1 The perimeter of the northern lake, closest to the parallel external Bruntingthorpe Road, descended more steeply than the southern lake. Material from the heaped soil mounds were relocated, along this north edge of the site, to form a 4m high embankment. It is understood that the reduction of the ground for the opposing side of the north lake will be less than that required for the south lake. Within the footprint of this northern lake, three linear strip trenches were excavated.

6.8.2 Trench 1
Dimensions: 33m length x 2m width
Located on the east edge of the northern lake basin. Test pits were excavated at each end of the trench to confirm continuity and integrity of strata below the subsoil. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.8.3 Trench 2
Dimensions: 67m length x 2m width.
Located along the north edge of the northern lake basin. This had three test pits equidistant along the trench. Each revealed in section a similar stratum of residual subsoil, over 0.6m of red sandy clay , over a minimum of 1.1m of mixed light grey blue and red brown clay with occasional mudstone. No archaeological deposits were observed.

6.8.4 Trench 3
Dimensions: 40m length x 2m width.
Located along the southern edge of the North Lake, 10 m south of, and parallel to, Trench 2 and perpendicular to Trench 1.
No archaeological deposits were observed.

7. Conclusion.

7.1 It was apparent the topsoil horizon across the site was wholly absent, with scrub vegetation newly colonised on the surface.

7.2 The natural graded from occasional residual subsoil into underlying boulder clays. This homogenous clay was apparent in trench pits descending on average to a minimum of 2.5 metres below the present surface and was interpreted as the underlying natural.

7.3 Several field drains were observed within the trenches implying an episode of activity to improve land drainage through the clay to allow crop cultivation perhaps. Ridge and furrow was absent from the site with no surviving subsurface penetration of features derived from human activity other then the field drains.

7.4 No associated archaeological deposits, features or pre-modern artefacts were encountered during the watching brief. Archaeological observation of the ground works has confirmed the absence of surviving archaeological deposits.

8. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the client, Mr Stuart Ellingworth, for his help and cooperation on site, the project was managed by Richard Buckley and the fieldwork was carried out by the author, both of ULAS.

9. Archive

A full copy of the archive as defined in The Guidelines For the Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and the Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all finds will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all records directly relating to the investigation undertaken, and be held by Leicester city council under accession code X.A90.2008. THE ARCHIVE WILL INCLUDE a copy of this report, watching brief record sheets, trench record sheets, site plan, 1 cd of digital photos, 1 contact sheet of digital photos, and 1 photo index of digital photos.

10 Bibliography

Buckley, R., 2007, *Design Specification for archaeological work at Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leicestershire SP 593 893.*

MAP 2 *The Management Of Archaeological Projects* 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992 *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993 *Guidelines for the preparation of site archives* (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)

SMA 1993 Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

Oasis record

INFORMATION REQUIRED	**EXAMPLE**
Project Name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leicestershire
Project Type	Watching Brief
Project Manager	Richard Buckley
Project Supervisor	Dan Stone
Previous/Future work	No/No
Current Land Use	Arable
Development Type	Leisure fishing lakes
Reason for Investigation	PPG16
Position in the Planning Process	As a condition
Site Co ordinates	**SP 593 893**
Start/end dates of field work	1/7 / August 2007.
Archive Recipient	Leicestershire County Council, Accession Number X.A90-2008
Study Area *	Either hectares or square metres (even for building surveys)

11 Appendix 1 : selected site photos

Fig 2.1 North east view of site and pre-excavation of North Lake

Fig 2.2 South east view of site and pre excavation of south lake

Fig 2.3 View west of field drain in trench 3

Fig 2.4 view west of trench 1 south lake working shot.

Fig 2.5 trial trenches of south lake.

Fig 2.6 trial trenches of North Lake

12 Appendix 2:Design Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Design Specification for Archaeological watching brief

***Client*:**	Planters (Leicester) Ltd
***Site*:**	Peatling Parva, Peatling Lakes
Development:	Fishing Lakes
***Planning App No*:**	04/0096 FUL
Project:	Archaeological Control and Supervision of Groundworks
***Planning Authority*:**	Hinckley & Bosworth

1. Introduction

1.1 Definition and scope of the specification

1.1.1 This document constitutes a written scheme of archaeological investigation for the above site, which ULAS proposes to implement on behalf of the Client in mitigation of any potential damage to buried archaeological deposits. This specification has been prepared in accordance with Planning Policy Guidelines 16 (PPG16, Archaeology and Planning, para.30).

1.1.2 All archaeological work will adhere to the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (IFA) Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.

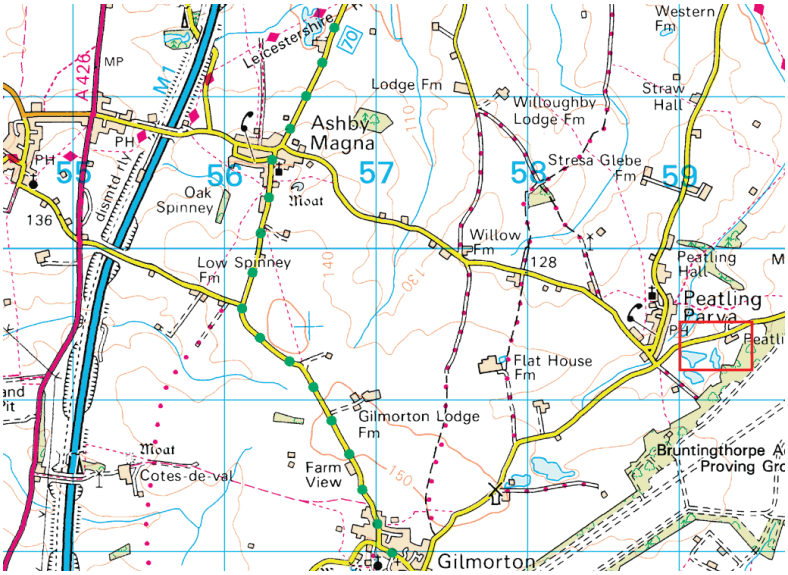

Fig. 1 Site Location

2. Background

2.1 *Context of the Project*

2.1.1 The site is located on the south side of Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva (SP 593 893) in an area which currently has lakes used for match fishing.

2.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the creation of two fishing lakes, together with associated car parking and landscaping.

2.1.3 Leicestershire County Council, as archaeological advisors to the planning authority have requested that the groundworks are undertaken under continuous archaeological control and supervision, with appropriate investigation and recording of any significant deposits which are identified.

2.2 ***Archaeological and Historical Background*** (taken from correspondence from Senior Planning Archaeologist, Leics. CC)

2.2.1 'The lack of known archaeological sites in the vicinity probably reflects a lack of previous archaeological investigation rather than any certain knowledge of their absence. Although the area lies outside the medieval and post-medieval historic core of Peatling Parva, it is possible that buried archaeological remains dating from the earlier Anglo-Saxon, Roman and prehistoric periods may survive within the site.'

2.2.2 'To add to that, prehistoric remains within the broader landscape include probable Bronze Age Barrows to the west of the application site (HER Ref: MLE 1193 & 1198), a Roman coin hoard is known from the vicinity (MLE 16620), and a Saxo-Norman watermill is recorded at Peatling in Domesday.'

3. Archaeological Objectives

3.1 The main objectives of the watching brief will be:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

4. Methodology

4.1 ***General Methodology and Standards***

4.1.1 All work will follow the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Code of Conduct and adhere to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (1999) and *watching briefs*.

4.1.2 Staffing, recording systems, health and safety provisions and insurance details are included below.

4.1.3 Internal monitoring procedures will be undertaken including visits to the site by the project manager. These will ensure that project targets are met and professional standards are maintained. Provision will be made for external monitoring meetings with the Senior Planning Archaeologist, the Planning authority and the Client.

4.21 Archaeological Supervision and Recording

4.2.1 The project will involve the presence on site of an experienced professional archaeologist during groundworks.

4.2.2 During these groundworks, if any archaeological deposits are seen to be present, the archaeologist will record areas of archaeological interest. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being located there may be the need for additional time and resources to record these.

4.2.3 The archaeologist will co-operate at all times with the contractors on site to ensure the minimum interruption to the work.

4.2.4 Any archaeological deposits located will be hand cleaned and planned as appropriate. Samples of any archaeological deposits located will be hand excavated. Measured drawings of all archaeological features will be prepared at a scale of 1:20 and tied into an overall site plan of 1:100. All plans will be tied into the National Grid using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) where appropriate.

4.2.5 Archaeological deposits will be excavated and recorded as appropriate to establishing the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence. Particular attention will be paid to the potential for buried palaeosols and waterlogged deposits in consultation with ULAS's environmental officer.

4.2.6 All excavated sections will be recorded and drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale, levelled and tied into the Ordnance Survey datum. Spot heights will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.7 Any human remains encountered will be initially left in situ and only be removed under a Home Office Licence and in compliance with relevant environmental health regulations. The owner, Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services and the coroner will be informed immediately on their discovery.

5. Recording Systems

5.1 The ULAS recording manual will be used as a guide for all recording.

5.2 Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.

5.3 A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a trench plan at appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area and OS grid.

5.4 A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits encountered will be made. Sections including the half-sections of individual layers of features will be drawn as necessary, at an appropriate scale. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be recorded.

5.5 A photographic record of the investigations will be prepared illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record will also include 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

5.6 This record will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the watching brief.

5.7 All site records and finds will be kept securely.

6. Finds and Samples

6.1 The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

6.2 All antiquities, valuables, objects or remains of archaeological interest, other than articles declared by Coroner's Inquest to be subject to the Treasure Act, discovered in or under the Site during the carrying out of the project by ULAS or during works carried out on the Site by the Client shall be deemed to be the property of ULAS provided that ULAS after due examination of the said Archaeological Discoveries shall transfer ownership of all Archaeological Discoveries unconditionally to the relevant Museum for storage in perpetuity.

6.3 Before commencing work on the site, a Site code/Accession number will be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist that will be used to identify all records and finds from the site.

6.4 During the fieldwork, different sampling strategies may be employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will always be given to

sampling for date, structure and environment. If significant archaeological features are sample excavated, the environmental sampling strategy is likely to include the following:

- A range of features to represent all feature types, areas and phases will be selected on a judgmental basis. The criteria for selection will be that deposits are datable, well sealed and with little intrusive or residual material.
- Any buried soils or well sealed deposits with concentrations of carbonised material present will be intensively sampled taking a known proportion of the deposit.
- Spot samples will be taken where concentrations of environmental remains are located.
- Waterlogged remains, if present, will be sampled for pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and radiocarbon dating provided that they are uncontaminated and datable. Consultation with the specialist will be undertaken.

6.5 All identified finds and artefacts are to be retained, although certain classes of building material will, in some circumstances, be discarded after recording with the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist. The IFA Guidelines for Finds Work will be adhered to.

6.6 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner. Where appropriate they will be cleaned, marked and receive remedial conservation in accordance with recognised best-practice. This will include the site code number, finds number and context number. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self sealing plastic bags, again marked with site code, finds and context numbers and boxed by material in standard storage boxes (340mm x 270mm x 195mm). All materials will be fully labelled, catalogued and stored in appropriate containers.

7. Report and Archive

7.1 The full report in A4 format will usually follow within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork and copies will be dispatched to the Client, Senior Planning Archaeologist; SMR and Local Planning Authority.

7.2 The report will include consideration of:-

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation.
- The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any structural, artefactual and environmental material uncovered.
- The anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits.
- The anticipated archaeological impact of the current proposals.
- Appropriate illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs.
- Summary.
- The location of the archive.

7.3 A full copy of the archive as defined in The Guidelines For The Preparation Of Excavation Archives For Long-Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards In The Museum: Care Of Archaeological Collections (MGC 1992) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Site Archives and Assessments for all Finds (other than fired clay objects) (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993) will usually be presented to within six months of the completion of fieldwork. This archive will include all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken.

8 Publication and Dissemination of Results

8.1 The evaluation and watching brief report will be submitted to Leicestershire County Council for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record. A summary of the work will be submitted to the Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society. A larger report will be submitted for inclusion if the results of the works warrant it.

8.2 ULAS and the Leicestershire County SMR support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. ULAS will complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ac.uk/project/oasis on completion of the project and report if required. ULAS will contact Leicestershire County Council SMR prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document following its incorporation into Leicestershire County Council SMR it may be placed on a web-site. The Client should agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to Leicestershire County Council SMR.

9. Acknowledgement and Publicity

9.1 ULAS shall acknowledge the contribution of the Client in any displays, broadcasts or publications relating to the site or in which the report may be included.

9.2 ULAS and the Client shall each ensure that a senior employee shall be responsible for dealing with any enquiries received from press, television and any other broadcasting media and members of the public. All enquiries made to ULAS shall be directed to the Client for comment.

10. Copyright

10.1 The copyright of all original finished documents shall remain vested in ULAS and ULAS will be entitled as of right to publish any material in any form produced as a result of its investigations.

11. Timetable

11.1 The project is to commence on 1 August 2007. The duration of the watching brief will be dependent upon the time taken for the groundworks and the quantity and significance of the archaeological deposits revealed.

11.2 The report will be ready within three months of the completion of fieldwork. The on-site director/supervisor will carry out the post-excavation work, with time allocated within the costing of the project for analysis of any artefacts found on the site by the relevant in-house specialists at ULAS.

12. Health and Safety

12.1 ULAS is covered by and adheres to the University of Leicester Archaeological Services Health and Safety Policy and Health and Safety manual with appropriate risks assessments for all archaeological work. A draft Health and Safety statement for this project is attached as Appendix 1. The relevant Health and Safety Executive guidelines will be adhered to as appropriate. The HSE has determined that archaeological investigations are exempt from CDM regulations.

12.2 A Risks Assessment form will be completed prior to work commencing on-site, and updated as necessary during the site works.

13. Insurance

13.1 All employees, consultants and volunteers are covered by the University of Leicester public liability insurance, £20m cover with St. Paul Travellers (policy no. UCPOP3651237). Professional indemnity insurance is with Lloyds Underwriters 50% and Brit Insurance 50%, £10m cover (policy no. PUNIO3605). Employer's Liability Insurance is with St. Paul Travellers, cover £10m (policy no. UCPOP3651237).

14. Monitoring arrangements

14.1 Unlimited access to monitor the project will be available to both the Client and his representatives and Planning Archaeologist subject to the health and safety requirements of

the site. At least one weeks notice will be given to Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist before the commencement of the archaeological investigations in order that monitoring arrangements can be made.

14.2 All monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

14.3 Internal monitoring will be carried out by the ULAS project manager.

15. Contingencies and unforeseen circumstances

15.1 In the event that unforeseen archaeological discoveries are made during the project, ULAS shall inform the site agent/project manager, Client and the Planning Archaeologist and Planning Authority and prepare a short written statement with plan detailing the archaeological evidence. Following assessment of the archaeological remains by the Planning Archaeologist, ULAS shall, if required, implement an amended scheme of investigation on behalf of the client as appropriate.

16. Bibliography

MAP 2 The management of archaeological projects 2nd edition English Heritage 1991

MGC 1992 Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections 1992 (Museums and Galleries Commission)

RFG/FRG 1993 Guidelines for the preparation of site archives (Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD 700-1700 1993)

SMA 1993 Selection, retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland 1993 (Society of Museum Archaeologists)

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Appendix 1

Draft Project Health and Safety Policy Statement

Groundworks at Peatling Lakes, Bruntingthorpe Road, Peatling Parva, Leics.

For Planters, (Leicester)

1 Nature of the work

1.1 This statement is for an archaeological watching brief.

1.2 The work will involve observation of groundworks, and recording of any underlying archaeological deposits revealed. Works will comprise minimum removal of topsoil and a hand dug trench for drainage beneath the building. Overall depth for this is unknown. Where archaeological deposits are revealed they will be examined and excavated with hand tools (shovels, trowels etc). All work will adhere to the University of Leicester Health and Safety Policy and follow the guidance in the Standing Committee of Archaeological Unit Managers manual, as revised in 1997, together with the following relevant Health and Safety guidelines.

1.3 HSE Construction Information Sheet CS8 Safety in excavations.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)143 (L): Getting to grips with manual handling.

HSE Industry Advisory leaflet IND (G)145 (L): Watch Your back.

CIRIA R97 Trenching practice.

CIRIA TN95 Proprietary Trench Support Systems.

HSE Guidance Note HS(G) 47 Avoiding danger to underground services. HSE Guidance Note GS7 Accidents to children on construction sites

1.4 The Health and Safety policy on site will be reassessed during the evaluation .

1.5 All work will adhere to the contractors' health and safety policy.

2 Risks Assessment

2.1 Working within a building site

Precautions. No work will be undertaken beneath section faces. Loose spoil heaps will not be walked on. Protective footwear will be worn at all times. Hard hats will be worn at all times. A member of staff qualified in First Aid will be present at all times. First aid kit, vehicle and mobile phone to be kept on site in case of emergency.

2.2 Working with plant.

Precautions. Hard hats, protective footwear and hazard jackets will be worn at all times. No examination of the area of stripping will take place until machines have vacated area. Observation of machines will be maintained during hand excavation. Liaison will be maintained with the contractors to ensure programme of machine movement is understood.

2.3 Working within areas prone to waterlogging.

Protective clothing will be worn at all times and precautions taken to prevent contact with stagnant water which may carry Vialls disease or similar.

2.4 Working with chemicals.

If chemicals are used to conserve or help lift archaeological material these will only be used by qualified personnel with protective clothing (i.e a trained conservator) and will be removed from site immediately after use.

2.5 Other risks

Precautions. If there is any suspicion of unforeseen hazards being encountered e.g chemical contaminants, unexploded bombs, hazardous gases work will cease immediately. The client and relevant public authorities will be informed immediately.

Richard Buckley

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